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WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS. PIVE CENTS

GOV. TAYLOR **ADJOURNS** LEGISLATURE

By Proclamation, and Appoints Meeting at London, Ky., Tuesday, February 6.

SOLDIERS GUARD CAPITOL

And Prevent Democratic Members From Meeting and Declaring Goebel Elected.

LIVELY RACE FOR A HALL

Between Law-Makers and Soldiers Soldiers Won in Two Straight Heats.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.-Never was there a more complicated political shuation than that which to-night confronts the politicians of Kentucky, and never was there one of which it seemed so difficult to form an accurate guess

The Republican party, which two days ago was vainly striving to hold its members in their seats upon the floor of the house, and which seemed almost powerless, is to-night in the saddle strong and vigorous, and carrying things with a high hand. The power-lessness of the Republicans of two days ago is more than equalled by the apparent helplessness of the Democrats to-day. All day long the Democracy has been groping around trying to find some way in which it could seat in the gubernatorial chair its leader. William Goebel, who lies slowly dying of the wound inflicted by the bullet of

No matter which way the Democrats turned, they were confronted by the same prospect—a line of blue edged with steel-and it was fully understood by both parties that the line and the steel were there for business purposes only. There was no bluff, no false alarm about it.

Looked Like War.

All day through the streets of Frankfort, soldiers marched and counter-marched. Drills in the street were frequently held in order that the men might be warmed by exercise, after they had remained in the billing wind. Around the pentientiary was a line of theops. In the opera notice was a guard, three companies stood at rest in the open space in front of the Capitol hotel, sentries satrolled every side of the building in which ex-Governor Bradley resides, and a detachment of infantry held the court house against the possicoming of the members of the legislature with the intention of declaring that not the living William S. Taylor, but the dying William Goebel, was the lawful head and chief executive of the commonwealth of Kentucky. It was largely a matter of sentiment with the Democrats that led them to make such desperate efforts to crown their king before he died. They wanted him to leave the world a victor before the

Well Laid Plans.

The Republicans laid their plans well and secretly. They carried them through vigorously and triumphantly. The proclamation declaring that a state of insurrection existed in the state and warrants for the arrests of every Democratic member of the legislature were prepared last night. It was the inten-tion of Governor Taylor and his advisors that no meeting of the legislature should be held to-day, even though it proved necessary to arrest and detain custody all those who persisted in holding meetings. Once adopted, the was carried out to the letter Compelled to retire from the capitol building, they went to the opera house; held back from the opera house, the went to the court house; prevented from entering the court house, they went to the Capital hotel, offly to be told that any meeting they might attempt to hold in that building would be suppressed, all found taking part in it would be arrested and the hotel itsel seized by the soldiers. It was a hopeless game. The Democrats had no chance to win, and they gave it up.

Later in the day, officers entered the hotel, and told the Democrats that no conferences must be held, and they attempted to hold none.

Know Not Where to Meet.

This morning not a member of the legislature knew whether or not the bedy would be permitted to meet in the capitol building. Al! they knew was that soldiers were guarding every gate and that nobody would be allowed to enter without a pass. They decided, however, to meet at the Capital hotel and march in a body to the state house Clerk Edward Lee, of the house, with Representatives Kilday and Lewis, formed the advance guard and at 9:40 the presented themselves at the south gate of the capitol grounds. A young Heutenant was on guard, in command of a small squad. As soon as the members of the legislature were identified were admitted and allowed to pass into the capitol building. Not a soldier was in sight on the outside of the build ing, but once the door was opened it looked like war. Long lines of infantry were drawn up on each side of the hall, with fixed bayonets. At the foot of the stairs leading to the legislative halls, stood Colonel Williams, and behind him detachment of soldlers completely blocking up the stair. Colonel Williams

It was a copy of Governor Taylor's proclamation. Colonel Williams per-mitted Clerk Lee, Assistant Clerk Stone and a few representatives to pass up stairs. Then the main body of the legislature came tramping through the doorway and they were stopped by the soldiers in an instant. Loud eries and exclamations filled the air and Colonel Williams, mounting half way up the stairs, shouted:

"Gentlemen, I hold in my hands a proclamation issued by the governor of Kentucky, which I will read." He then resd the proclamation in a loud voice and directed an orderly to pass copies of the proclamation out into the crowd. The legislators were coming in too rap idly, however, and the pushing and shouting made it Impossible for any explanation to be given the late comers. Adjutant General Collier then mounted the stairway and read the proclamation a second time. When he finished, a representative shouted: "Mr. Chairman, where is London?" "Is it in Ken-tucky?" yelled another voice. The good numor soon died away, however, and shouts of indignation were heard from the Democratic members.

Then loud above the tumult came voice clear and sharp:

"We are dealing with a pack of heathens and bounds. Let's go to the opera house.

First Heat in the Bace.

Shouts of approval greeted this proosal, and out of the door, down the broad steps streamed the crowd hasten ing along St. Clair street foward the opera house. Close behind came Collier on the run. He shouted orders to Lieutenart Colonel Gray, who was standing by the steps; a few quick or ders were given by that officer, and away toward the opera house went the soldiers on the dead run. It was not a parade. They ran up the middle of the street, and easily distanced the legislators, who took the sidewalk and handl capped themselves by the numerous posts, boxes and pedestrians that filled When the law makers ar rived, all they obtained for their run of a quarter of a mile was the privilege of standing on the opposite side of the street and gazing at the opera house the front of which was occupied by a panting line of soldiers in double rank with fixed bayonets.

General Lyons, the oldest and moscorpulent in the house, had, despite his physical drawbacks, managed to beat the soldiers and get into the hall. He was politely requested to come out, which he did with the remark: "It does not look as though a quorum will ge

Thomas Heffner, owner of the oper house, demanded that the members of the legislature should be admitted. It was private property, he claimed, and the multin and no right to keep anybody from it. He was ignored by Lieutenant Colonel Gray.

Second Heat-Soldiers Won.

Speaker Trimble stepped up to Lieutenant Colonel Gray and demanded en trance to the hall. - it was refused. Turning around Mr. Trimble addressed the crowd: "Gentlemen, we are denied admission to the opera house. We will now adjourn to the court house. Away went the crowd with good natured yells of derision at the soldlers, who had orders to remain at the opera house and could not leave.

The triumph of the law makers was

short lived. Before they had gone 100 feet from the opera house, around the he felt, corner swung a second company of soldiers, directly in their path. The second heat of the race was now on, and away went the dignified senators and representatives down the street, in a cldust, yelling like a pack of Indians. Alongside ran the soldiers.

It was the same story over again, and the legislature was permitted to look at the outside of the court house, while the soldiers held the path.

General Collier had arrived by this time, and Speaker Trimble advantage.

time, and Speaker Trimble, advancing from the crowd, said: 'Don't shoot, general."

"I am not going to create any trouble I won't shoot unless I have to," was the

"We wish to be admitted to the court house," said Mr. Trimble.

"It cannot be done, gentlemen," said

the general, calmly. This settled it for the time being, at least, and the crowd melted away, de-termined, however, to hold a meeting later somewhere, and somehow.

May Compel Attendance

There is much doubt among the men bers of the legislature as to whether or not they will go to London at all, Som of the Republicans left Frankfort dur ing the day, declaring that they were going direct to London, but no Demo crat so declared himself. The words London, Laurel county," are not words that please Democratic ears. In fact, many of them declared that their lives would not be safe, after they reached the town. It is a place of about 1,000 inhabitants, situated in what is known as "The Feud County." tants are mostly mountaineers, and largely of a most enthusiastic type of Republican faith. The county is one of the greatest Republican strongholds in the state. The people of Laurel county are intensely for Taylor, and intensely against Goebel and all his works. this latter feeling that causes the Democratic members of the legislature t feel hesitancy about venturing at the resent time within the confines of Laurel county or into the neighborhood of London, when party feeling runs high and so bitter from end to end of

the state Adjutant General Collier declared to day that if they did not attend the legislative meeting, which is called to meet February 6, he would arrest them in dividually, provided he received mary orders from Governor Taylor, and convey them to London. ocrats have not said they would carried in his hand a large bundle of not go to London, but their legal ad-papers, which he handed to each mem-per of the house as they passed him, ernor Taylor had no right to adjourn

the legislature from Frankfort, and it is likely that the matter will be tested in the courts before any circumstances can arise which would call for the arrest of the members. The Democrats have not, in fact, decided what they

GOEBEL AND BECKHAM

Sworn in By Chief Justice Hazlerigg As Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky-Goebel Appoints New Adjutant General. Trouble May Follow.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.-A secret joint session of the Democratic mem bers of the legislature passed resolu-tions, declaring Goebel and Beckham the rightful governor and lieutenant-governor and protesting against the actions of W. S. Taylor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—William Goebel was, shortly before 9 o'clock tonight, sworn in as governor of Kentucky, and J. C. W. Beckham, a few minutes later, took the oath of lieutenant-governor.

The oath was administered to both men by Chief Justice Hazlerigg, of the court of appeals. The plan to make Goebel governor was set in motion early in the afternoon. A statement was prepared, saying that the boards which had heard the contests for governo and lieutenant-governor had decided in favor of Goebel and Beckham, and that the boards intended to report their findings to the legislature, but that they had been prevented from so doing by the action of Governor Taylor in declaring the legislature adjourned. The statement then goes on to say that the members of the legislature were driven from place to place by the militia and threatened with arrest whenever they attempted to hold a meeting. It was declared the belief of all signers of the statement that Goebel and Beckham were the legally elected governor and lieutenant-governor, and each man, as he signed the paper, nounced that he voted for the adoption of the majority report of the contest which declared Goebel and Beckham to be the men rightfully en-

titled to the office. It was slow work obtaining the signatures of the members of the house and senate, and although the work was in progress all the afternoon, it was not until evening that the necessary num-ber of signatures had been obtained. As soon as the last man actually needed had affixed his signature to the statement, word was sent to the residence of Chief Justice Hazlerigg, of the court of appeals. He came at once to the Capitol hotel, passed directly up stairs the room of Mr. Goebel, and administered the oath of office. Mr. Goebel was propped up with pillows and was able to raise his hand only with the greatest difficulty as he listened to the words of Judge Hazelrigg. When the oath had been given Mr. Goebel sank back exhausted, the effort having been almost too much for his strength. There were in the room at the time the oath was administered, besides Mr. Goebel and Judge Hazlerigg, Arthur Goebel brother of the wounded man; Mrs. Welch, his sister, and Percy Haley, his campaign manager, and two or three intimate friends. Mr. Goebel was unable to say anything regarding the matter, but the contented smile on his face bore strong witness to the pleasure

Immediately upon leaving the room where he had sworn in Mr. Judge Hazlerige went to an adjoining room, where he swore in Mr. Beckham as Heutenant-governor. This done, he returned to his ho

Judge Hazlerigg declined to make

in there was nothing left for me to do but to administer the oaths of office. The proceeding was, of course, entire ly legal and proper. I would not have as I did had it been otherwise

Mr. Goebel, as soon as he was assured that he was legally governor of Ken tucky, took prompt action regarding the military arm of the service. Two orders were quickly prepared for his signature, the first of which discharged Adjutant General Daniel Collier from office, and appointed General John B. Castleman, of Louisville, as his suc The second was directed to cessor.

the commanders of the militia now sta tioned in this city, directing them to return to their homes. Word was a once telegraphed to General Castleman of his appointment, and he is expected in the city to-morrow morning. There is a possibility of trouble in this matcontrol of the state troops, The regiments of the guard have lately been reorganized and are for the most part made up of Republicans and the personal followers of Governor Taylor,

DECLARED HE SHOT GOEBEL.

James Sutton, of Whitley County Ky., Declared He Shot Goebel, and Was Arrested in Louisville.,

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.-Jame Sutton, sheriff of Whitley county, who came here from Frankfort last night, is a prisoner in the county jail. At an early hour this morning, at the Victoria Sutton went up to the office o the clerk, and brandishing two revol-

"I am the man who shot Goebel, and

"I am the man who shot Goes, and I will never be taken alive!"

The hotel managers promptly sen for the police, and, on the appearance of the latter. Sutton ran upstairs to the third story. When he thought he was about to be exptured he opened a window and leaped out. He alighted or his feet, was uninjured and ran nearly a mile before he was arrested. The police believe that Sutton is either decided unhalanced mentally, or that he edly unhalanced mentally, or that knows who shot Goebel. An effort interview him after he was lodged jell proved unsuccessful. He lay in dark corner of his cell, and refused say a word.

CONDITIONS AT LADYSMITH.

Attempts at Relief Will Depend on Position of Lyttleton's Command.

THORNEYCROFT COMMENDED

By Buller For His Action in Abandoning Spion Kop.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 4 a. m .- The supple mental lists of casualties fill two columus in nonpareal type in the m papers, making 1,300 reported this far for General Buller's operations north of the Tugela.

The Daily Chronicle estimates that

the total exceeds 2,000.

The 40 per cent loss at Spion Kop is greater than any British force ever suffered, except possibly at Albuera, Spain, in 1811.

The admiralty has warned all halfpay naval officers to hold themselves in readiness for services. This, with the fact that able seamen, not thoroughly experienced, have been withdrawn from the channel squadron, is taken to indicate the early mobilization of the reserve fleet, especially "A" division.

At a meeting of the army and navy members of the house of commons yesterday, a resolution expressing abso ernment thought necessary commanded only two votes. Instead of this, a resolution was adopted, calling for the immediate formation of a home defense

Lord Salisbury has called another cabinet council, which will meet Friday or Saturday to consider the situa-

Public spirits are at a very low ebb.

LONDON, Feb. 1 .- Winston Churchhill, in a dispatch to the Morning Post which describes the re-crossing of Tugela says:

"The army is exasperated, not defeated. General Buller will persevere and all will come right in the end."

LONDON, Jan. 31 .- The latest advices from Ladysmith, showing the existence of better conditions there than were generally believed to be the case, have on received with intense satisfaction though there is no unreasoning over confidence, as may be judged from the Pall Mall Gazette's remark: "Let us, while preparing for the worst, hope for

The possibility of General Buller making another dash appears to de-General Lyttleton's brigade. Beyond the understanding that it is on the north side of the Tugela river, everything is a matter of supposition. I will easily be seen that if General Lyttleton still holds the drifts on the north side, General Buller retains the open ings and might attempt another advance by way of Potgieter's or some neighboring drift, but the vagueness regarding the position of General Lyttleton resolves all this into the pueses surmise. From the other commands there is not much news of any kind, and it would require something of overwhelming importance to distract from the absorbing interest in Lady-

smith's dilemma. General Buller telegraphs from Spear man's Camp under to-day's date, that Colonel Thorneycroft was the officer who ordered the retirement from Spice General Buller adds:

"It is due to him to say that I believe his personal gallantry saved a difficult situation early January 24 and that under a loss of at least 40 per cent, he di rected the defense with conspicuous courage and ability throughout the No blame whatever for the with drawal is, in my opinion, attributable to him, and I think his conduct throughout was admirable.

war office has issued an additienal casualty list of the battle of Spion Kop, January 24, and of the engagements at Venter's Spruit, January 17 and January 20. The additional list numbers 139 men killed, 201 wounded and 36 missing, a total of 566. With 174 additional casualties given for the fighting at Venter's Spruit, the total ss since the beginning of the war is placed at 9,659 men.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 31 .- Field Marshal Lord Roberts authorizes the repre-sentative of the Associated Press to say, that as a result of his inspection of the hospital service here, he is perfecly satisfied that everything medical skill suggests for the benefit and comfort of the sick and wounded has been done. He is satisfied the home author itles are sending out all nurses who will possibly be required.

BRITISH COMMONS

Indulged in High Time Over War Situation and Jameson Raid-The Government Charged With "Recklessness and Duplicity."

LONDON, Jan. 31,-There was itter lack of interest in to-day's debate in the house of commons. At no time vas the house well filled. The speeches were academic, traveled in deep, worr ruts, and did not touch upon the future, in which alone, the public is much interested. The only sign of animation during the whole session was when Sir Robert Threshie Reid attacked the South African committee, drawing forth orfes of the Irish menibers of "publish the Hawkesley letters,

A. J. Balfour, replying to the sugges of Sir John Henry Kennaway,

Conservative member for the Honiton division of Devonshire, said he regretted that it would be contrary to pre-cedent to curtail the debate, as the amendment was a vote of censure upon which the fate of the government de-

Sir Robert Thresple Reid, Liberal, member for the Dumfries district, bitterly arraigned the "government's recklessness and duplicity," which, he said, aroused the first misunderstandings with the Boers and which, fostered and stimulated by the "wickedness and folly of a few men," resulted in the war.

Amidst opposition cheers and ministerial murmurs, Sir Robert declared that, having regard for the general discredit attaching to Great Britain in the minds of foreigners by the events connected with the Jameson raid, it was the duty of the government to take up the broken threads and pursue the inquiry to its final end. The parliamentary committee of inquiry, he fur-ther asserted, was a scandal and a dishonor to the house, and there was a suspicion that the raid was organized with the complicity of Mr. Chamber-

lain. William S. John Brodrick, under sec retary of foreign affairs, closed to-day's debate. He generally traversed the in-distincts of the opposition, which he characterized as "immoral" at such a time as the present. No Conservative, be added, "defended the raid," from which he claimed, the government had suffered more than anybody, because, when the raid was precipitated, President Kruger had almost reached end of his tether with his own burgh-ers on account of his treatment of the

The house then adjourned.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The afternoon newspapers, even the warmest supporters of the government, stigmatize the speeches of the Unionist leaders as mere verblage and as displaying an unhappy inability to realize the exceptional nature of the situation or devise means for retrieving it. Lord Sailsbury's jocular references to the government's shortcoming are regarded as being in particularly bad taste, and there is nothing but approval of Lord Rosebery's cutting criticism of them.

THE SHADOW OF DEATH

Hangs Over Frankfort-The Physicians Express No Hope That Mr. Goebel Will Live More Than a Few Hours-At Last Accounts Goebel Was Better.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.-All day the shadow of the death of Mr. Goebel hungs over the Capitol hotel. His strength began to fall him late in the morning, the bustle and excitement the morning, which, despite all precautions, penetrated into his quiet room, had a most serious effect upon him. At noon it was declared that he could not live but a short time, and at 1 o'clock it was said that death was upon him. The halls and stairways were filled with The halls and stairways were filled with people, who sat in silence, expecting to hear at any moment that the end had come. The afternoon wore away, however, and as evening drew on he seemed to gain new strength and appeared distinctly better. He was never for a moment unconscious, and never did his courage abute for an instant. The condition of Governor Goebel, at 11:30 to-night, was better than at any time during the day. He was resting confortably, no unfavorable symptoms had appeared, and it was announced that he would imquestionably get through the night in good shape.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

To be Designated by District Conventions and Ratified by State Conventions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. II.-Secretary Dick of the Republican national committee, is preparing to mail circular letters to the chairmen of state con mittees, informing them that it is deem ed better that all the presidential elecors this year should be nominated by state conventions. Hon. Joseph Manle called the attention of the committee recently to a decision of the Maine-supreme court, that, under the provisions of the Australian ballot law the jurisdiction of a nominating convention must be as wide as the jurisdiction of the defice represented on the ticket.

In view of this, it was decided that no lean holes should be left to contest the

be as wide as the jurisusciant. The view of this, it was decided that no loop holes should be left to contest the rights of the presidential electors to cast their ballots. Conventious for congressional districts will be allowed to designate the presidential electors, as usual, but state conventions of the Republican party will be expected to ratify these nominations, that there may be no question as to their validity. Heretofore, state conventions have generally nominated only two presidential electors.

LIFE INSURANCE

Its Wonderful Growth Shown by Mutual Life Company Exhibits.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The annual meeting of the trustees of the Matural Life Insurance Company, of New York wis held to-day. The report of its business for 1899 is another illustration by a single company of the wonderful growth of life insurance during the past The actually paid for insurance in

force in the Mutual Life now amounts to over \$1,051,000,000. The assets have reached the enormous sum of \$301,844 The receipts for the year were \$58,890,077. The company paid for death claims alone \$15,629,979, and for matured endowments, dividends, etc., \$10,739,057. Since organization the Mutual Life has paid its policy holders 3514,117,948. There is now a contingent guarantee fund of \$47,952,548, in addition to the amount authorised for dividends in 1899 of \$2,180,000.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For Ohlo, West Virginia and Western ennsylvania-Fair Thursday; fair and earmer Friday; variable winds.

Local Temperature.

SCENES IN THE SENATE

Over Pettigrew's Resolution-A Question of Veracity Between Dewey and Aguinaldo.

A TISSUE OF (FALSEHOD)'S

Is the Way the Admiral Characterizes Aguinaldo's Statements on Recognition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- Debate in the senate, ordinarily calm and dignified, burst to-day into passionate witer mees and bitter recriminations. Semators huried denunciations one at an other until the auditors quivered with excitement

The debate grew out of a phrase of the Philippine question, and no scene has been witnessed since the discussion of the war resolutions in the last Congress, which in sensational features, compared with that of to-day.

Mr. Pettigrew, who has precipitated nearly all the debate upon the Philippine question during the present session, sought to have read a resolution embodying a document written by Emillo Aguinaldo upon the Filipino insurrection, and containing his version of the alleged recognition of the Filipino republic by Admiral Dewey.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, pro-tested against printing the document in any form, and read a letter from Admiral Dewey, in which that portion of Aguinaldo's statement relating to the admiral was denounced as "a tissue of

Senators on the floor listened with eager attention, and many gallery spec-tators leaned far over the railings in their desire not to miss a sentence. Mr. Lodge said he preferred accept-

ing Dewey's word to that of Aguinaldo and was satisfied the American people would also. In a passionate reply, Mr. Pettigrew declared that Admiral Dewey had reuognized the Filipino republic, and at though afforded an opportunity hereto

had not done so In an instant half a dozen senators were on their feet. Mr. Hawley, the renerable senator from Coms denounced Mr. Pettigrew's action

deny Aguiraldo's statement,

Pettigrew Denounced.

In rapid succession Senator Pettigrew was made the target of stinging ar-raignments by Senators Spooner, Hawley, Sewell and Gallinger. That the feeling was at a pitch seldom noted in That the the senate was evident by the pale faces of the men who spoke.

Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.), and Mr. Teller, (Colo.), endeavored to stem the tide of protest and deep feeling, by conciliatory speeches.

At the conclusion of the scene which

will remain memorable in the senate anuals, the financial bill was taken up the discussed by Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ark.), and Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Colo.).

LIVELY DEBATES

In the House on the Philippine and Southern Questions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Under the latitude allowed in general debate upon appropriation bills, the Indian appropriation bill in the house to-day was made the occasion for the discussion of a wide range of public questions. Our policy in the Philippine islands, the government of Puerto Rico, the leasing of our arid lands, and election me in the south were in turn brought into the arena. The most interesting debate

courred over the latter subject. A bill was passed to correct an error in the last river and harbor bill, relating to the improvement of Buffalo Rayou and the Galveston ship channel. A bill was passed for the payment of the salaries of certain retired officers

The house then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Cooney, (Mo.), took occasion in the debate to deliver an argument against imperialism.

Mr. Stevens, (Texas), occupied half an hour in advocacy of his bill to lease the arid lands of the west and use the proceeds for irrigation purposes.

Weeks, (Mich.), Puerto Rico, last summer, discussed the necessity of fixing the status of the people there at the earliest possible mo-

Mr. Linney, (N. C.), deprecated the discussion of the policy of the adminis-tration toward the Philippines. while the earth is drinking the

warm blood of American heroes," e, "it is our duty to stand by the flag of our country and the commander-inchief of our armies. (Applause on the Republican side).

Forced In and Cussed Out. "You cussed us out," he continued, turning to the Democratic side, guse we did not jump into the war before we did."

"We forced you into the war," interposed Mr. Gaines, (Tenn.). "Yes, you made us declare war, and ow you are cussing us because we did better than you thought we would.

(Laughter).

air. Linney proceeded, directing his attention to elections and lynchings in the south. The lack of free elections, he said, was the only infirmity in our governmental system. In exact pro-portion as people were deprived of their votes, he said, lynchings and a

tions were prevalent. Since 1891, there (Continued on Second Page.)